Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, October 16, 1816.

Volume 27.) *(Number 1376.*

Excellent Beer.

FOR PRIVATE SALE
AT
Rupees 75

Ready

(greatly assimilating HODGSON'S) from the respectable Brewery of Messrs. DRANE & CO. of *London*, imported on the Ship *Orpheus*: which may be tasted at the Cotton Screws nearly opposite to the Police Office.

Bombay, 9th October 1816.

Advertisement.

For Sale

On Thursday next the 17th Instant,
AT THE STORE OF
DHUNJEESHAW RUTTONJEE
CHURCH LANE,
AN ASSORTMET OF BOOKS
CONSISTING OF
The Latest Publications

By the most favourite Authors;
AMONGST WHICH ARE A FEW SETTS OF
Waverley or 60 years since.

GUY MANNERING and the ANTIQUARY by the author, being a continuation of a se of historical novels which the m. ners of the last cen y are particula.y marked.

Lord Byron's Po s.
Scott's Paris.
Edinburgh Review, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 16th October 1816.

Advertisement.

In the Goods of DOMINGOS TEXEIRA, late of Bombay Portuguese Inhabitant deceased.

APPLICATION having this day been made by ANTONIA DE SILVEIRA of Bombay Portuguese inhabitant, widow of the late PHILIP DE CRUZ, to the Honourable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, for letters of Administration, being committed to her as the only next of kin of the said deceased—All persons in any manner concerned or interested in the said Estate are hereby apprized thereof, dated the 12th October 1816.

BROWNE,
Proctor.

Bombay, 15th October 1816.

Bombay Gazette

Wednesday, 16th October 1816.

GENERAL ORDERS

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council

BOMBAY CASTLE, 4TH OCTOBER 1816.

The following Promotion is ordered to take place in consequence of the death of Lieutenant Parslow.

——th Regiment N. I.

Ensign T. Molesworth, to be Lieutenant in succession to Parslow deceased,—date of rank 23d Sept. 1816.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt.

RANK OF WRITERS.

1809-10.

JAMES Taylor.—William Browne Hockley.

Willia[illegible]
—John [illegible]

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED,—October 13th, Armed Boat Vigilant, Syrong Doss Mahomed, from Surat.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—On Thursday the 10th instant, Mrs. J. de Souza, of a Son.

NOTE TO A CORRESPONDENT.

We have inserted X. Y. Z's letter; but he is wrong in supposing that Mr. Halliday's regulations are still in force. They have long been superseded by others, framed after much consideration by the Bench of Magistrates. They are well adapted to their purpose, and, from being suspended in the Court House, are open to the inspection of every one.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 16th OCTOBER 1816.

THE American Ship Horatio, from Havre de Grace, the 14th of June, arrived at Calcutta the 16th ult. The intelligence, however, which she has brought is not of a very interesting description.

The Mary for Bombay was expected to leave England about the 10th of June.

The Free Trader, *British Hero* arrived at Madras on the 2d instant. T. G. *Gardiner Esq.* Bombay Civil Service, came Passenger in her from the Cape.

Mr. Canning has been appointed President of the Board of Controul, & Lord Binning succeeds Mr. Wallace in his seat at that board.

The dignity of Field Marshal has been conferred on the Duke of Gloucester; and it is moreover reported, that his Highness is about to be married to the Princess Mary. This alliance would, as we have long understood, have taken place, many years ago, but for an illiberal jealousy of the Duke's "good name" entertained by those who ought to have felt a pleasure in elevating, rather than in depressing, decency and propriety of character.

The lower class of people in England seem, generally speaking, to be in a state of high discontent; and when we consider, on the one hand, the low price of labour, and on the other, the difficulty of finding even the slightest employment, we cannot feel greatly surprized at their recent tumultuous conduct; and tho' we are compelled unequivocally to condemn the violent outrages, which some of them have so manifestly been guilty of, yet we also feel, that those who govern are too often insensible to the wants and miseries of those who obey. Indeed the low rate at [illegible] men are, but too good. [illegible] vital interests of [illegible] good but rarely guide the councils of a state.

The Princess of Wales has quitted Tunis, to proceed to Alexandria in Egypt. Her Royal Highness, whilst Lord Exmouth was in the Bay of Tunis, dined on board his Lordship's ship. The Bey offered to accompany her on board the vessel in which her Royal Highness sailed for Alexandria.

The accounts from France are so discordant and so contradictory, that we are utterly unable to form any thing like a satisfactory opinion with regard to the state of politics in that Country—we are however strongly inclined to think that Louis the 18th is firmly seated on his throne.

"HAVRE DE GRACE JUNE 1.

"We have nothing new in the political world. There has indeed been an insurrection at Grenoble, which caused some blood-shed; but it was instantly quelled; and it does not appear that it was widely spread, or had any fixed *point d' appui*. I am of opinon, that there will not soon be an interruption to our tranquillity, either domestic or foreign. Internal repose will soon grow into a sweet habit (*une douce habitude,*) the advantages of which will be more and more appreciated, as they are fully displayed by time. External peace will certainly last five years at least."

[*Calcutta Gazette.*]

FROM THE WHALES BELLY
10,000 YEARS BEYOND THE DAYS OF ABRAHAM.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

I confess it gives me a great deal of uneasiness, to observe a person of your orthodox and moral character, raking up the ashes of antiquity for the long exploded & chimerical doctrines of discovering something "that we know not of", thereby driving the speculative and restless mind into an eternity of thought, equally destructive to the sincerity of its own—as of all moral and religious consolation.

First.—Sir, I ask where is a limit to be placed to the speculations of *Investigator*?

Once admitted as coming within the province of possibility, where shall we set a period to the investigation that carries us beyond the confines of human knowledge, into the antediluvian times of Gog and Magog?

2dly.—If the fact be once established as *Investigator* appears to believe, that he has discovered the world as far back as 8,000 years beyond the æra of Adam and Eve, what becomes of the Christain and every other religion on Earth? We must either antidate the commission of our first parents, several thousand years back, or admit that there are nearly 4,500 years still unaccounted for.

Sir,—I believe Archbishop Usher has dated the creation of the world 4004 years before Christ, which calculation to the present day makes a period of 5,920. Now this is a period so far within the lowest estimate of *Investigator* that he even assures us the Ellora caves are at the least 8000 years old, and if we add to this the time which must have elapsed before the arts could have arrived at such a state of perfection as those wonderful caverns exhibit, and make an allowance of 8,000 years more, it naturally follows, that these caves were began nearly 4,000 years before we ignorant people have the least knowledge of the existence of the world.

Again Mr. Editor—By *Investigator's* authority, the present race of men have been pronounced unequal to the labour [illegible] work: now as our world is only [illegible] many [illegible] p uzzle the wits of another [illegible]

But, Sir, independent of all this [illegible] dity, let us pursue this eternal speculation in another direction. Let us ask ourselves, what possible benefit or what additional happiness we propose to our condition from the discovery, accompanied as it must be with the acknowledgement, that inasmuch as we have thought ourselves, the most enlightened generation, we at last find that we are the most ignorant.

But, Sir, if not for ourselves, let us consult the interests of the present condition of humanity. We cannot keep the consolation of our religious doctrines & at the same time, sincerely follow *Investigator* into the labyrinths of his ingenuity. Christianity must live or fall upon the present foundation of the world. Remove it to an endless eternity, nay carry it back one hour beyond the creation of our first parents, and down falls this beautiful fabric! Away with paradise—& all Holy Writ! Away with the light, and life of Revelation. Away with all our hopes of Heaven! Shut the gates of Immortality! and drive us back to the heathen ages of Mythology.

You will pardon, Mr. Editor, my treating this subject in so serious alight; but you should recollect we have not all that phylosophical courage, which *Investigator* and his disciples may be supposed to inherit. And I would submit it to your better judgement, whether, considering the study may take this unfortunate turn in the minds of many, it can safely be trusted in the hands of the public, especially of one which has been more than once reproached by the mother country—for generalizing all doctrine. JONAS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Poona, 15th September, 1816.

MR. EDITOR,

It has always been a matter of surprise to gentlemen arriving at Bombay from any of the other presidencies, to observe so material a difference in the management of almost every thing, compared with the regularity they have been accustomed to, and those who have never had the *happiness* of experiencing this, must be convinced of the truth of it, by the frequent observations on the subject, brought to public notice, in the newspapers.

Within these few weeks past, two letters have appeared in the Gazette and Courier, (one signed "Barrack" from Kairah, the other from "a Subaltern," Colabah,) complaining of evils, that are notoriously known to exist; if they were confined to the presidency, few, probably, would care about them, but, unfortunately, they have been long extending to its outstations, and to such a degree, that some of them are now almost as bad as Bombay itself.

It appears, that the above writers (particularly the latter) are not aware, that any rules were ever framed to regulate these matters at the presidency, and the chief purport of this letter is to acquaint not only them, but all others who may not know it, that Mr. Halliday, while Superintendant of Police, established some very excellent regulations, fixing the wages of every description of servants, but more particu[illegible] of Hamalls, whose monthly wages, daily hire, and batta, when really claimable, he laid down with the strictest attention to justice: having a perfect knowledge of their tricks, he established rules for

their conduct to their employers, and as he invariably attended to complaints made by them, he also impartially noticed any proved against them, for misbehaviour or imposition.

As these Police Regulations were published by authority of Government, and have never, I imagine, been countermanded, they are, doubtless, still in force, and only require the Office Cobwebs to be swept off, to bring them into their originally intended use. I would recommend "a Subaltern from Colabah," to apply at the Police Office for redress, *on the literal words of its own rules*, in the next instance of imposition from Hamalls, for it is quite a mistaken idea, that they have any authority to ask what they please, on the contrary, their rates are fixed; and any extortion on their part, is as amenable to punishment, as the impositions of Hackney Coachmen, and it would be very hard if it were not so, when it is recollected, that nearly the whole body of Hamalls living in Bombay, are strangers, who are induced to quit their own country for the high wages fixed for Bombay Bearers, that they live there very cheaply, and free of tax, and that they benefit by the laws of our country, as much as any Englishman.

I fear, Mr. Editor, that most people in Bombay are too rich, to give such *petty* matters, as those we complain of, any consideration, but to us, military men, who are, in general, not overburthened with money, they are very serious evils. Neither the late Post Office Regulations, so frequently complained of, nor any other grievances are of greater magnitude, than the impositions we, on this side of India, are obliged to submit to, not only with regard to the subjects of the above mentioned letters, but on account of the high prices, (far beyond Bengal and Madras) we pay for servants, hired people, hired cattle, and in short every thing, generally considered under the Police; shoals of vagabonds are, on this account, always to be found in our Bazars, they get more money from us in a month, than would be paid to them in nearly double the time, elsewhere, and besides, that it is a well known fact, too much money neither improves the morals or condition of the generality of the lower classes of natives; it is a very impolitic measure giving them (tradesmen excepted) wages higher than the pay of our non-commissioned officers and sepoys.

It is said, with great truth, in Bombay and places subordinate to it, we are behind hand in every thing, and that instead of approaching to civilization, we keep it at a greater distance every year; one great cause for this accusation is, that no system is established at the presidency, for the guidance of people and their servants, coolies, tradesmen, &c. &c. as is customary at Madras, at least, such is not made known to the public, thro' the medium of Calendars or Newspapers, which every person may have access to: Price Currents of Articles in the Bazar, used formerly, to be published in Bombay, but it would, doubtless, be too troublesome, and (connecting this with other matters) quite inconsistent to continue them.

Whilst I have the pen in my hand, I must not omit mentioning an annoyance, (not altogether irrelative to the subject of this letter,) that must have been felt by every gentleman distant from the presidency; an advertisement dated 11th inst. in your paper of the same day, first informed the public, that a packet by the "Providence" would be closed on the 14th; you may judge how *accommodating* this Post Office Communication was to us, (though at the nearest outstation, except Tannah, to the presidency) when I tell you, that the news of opening, closing, and all about this said packet, reached us the 19th! Our friends on the other side of India cannot call this *behind hand*.

I hope, Mr. Editor, you will spare a corner in your Paper, for this plain letter, for as I have been a member of the Bombay Establishment for some years, I wish it well, and should be happy to see it improved, which is very much wanting, and could be easily accomplished by a little exertion and method. I am Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

X. Y. Z.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

The following letter taken from an old Magazine is at your service. A. B.

"MR. EDITOR,

"I lately had the pleasure of passing a very agreeable evening in a mixed company of both sexes, where the conversation happening to turn upon the propriety of that power which men usually arrogate to themselves of ruling over their wives with despotic sway, a young lady of wit and humor, then present, replied, "it might possibly be so sometimes, but much oftener *the Grey Mare is better the Horse!*" and very obligingly entertained the company with the following account of the rise of that proverbial saying, which is made use of when a woman governs her husband.

"A gentleman of a certain county in England having married a young lady of considerable fortune, and with many other charms, yet finding, in a very short time, that she was of a high domineering spirit, and always contending to be mistress of him and his family, he was resolved to part with her. Accordingly, he went to her father, and told him, he found his daughter of such a temper, and was so heartily tired of her, that if he would take her home again, he would return every penny of her fortune.

"The old gentleman having enquired into the cause of his complaint, asked him, "why he should be more disquieted at it than any other married man, since it was the common case with them all, and consequently no more than he ought to have expected when he entered into the marriage state?' The young gentleman desired to be excused, if he said he was so far from giving his assent to this assertion, that he thought himself more unhappy than any other man, as his wife had a spirit no way to be quelled; and as most certainly no man, who had a sense of right and wrong, could ever submit to be governed by his wife. 'Son (said the old man) you are but little acquainted with the world, if you do not know, that all women govern their husbands, though not all, indeed, by the same method: however, to end all disputes between us, I will put what I have said on this proof, if you are willing to try it: I have five horses in my stable; you shall harness these to a cart, in which I shall put a basket containing one hundred eggs; and if in passing through the county, and making a strict enquiry into the truth or falsehood of my assertion, and leaving a horse at the house of every man who is master of his family himself, and an egg only where the wife governs, you will find your eggs gone before your horses, I hope you will then think your own case not uncommon, but will be contented to go home, and look upon your own wife as no worse than her neighbours. If, on the other hand, your horses are gone first, I will take my daughter home again, and you shall keep her fortune.'

"This proposal was too advantageous to be rejected: our young married man, therefore, set out with great eagerness to get rid, as he thought, of his horses and his wife.

"At the first house he came to, he heard a woman, with a shrill and angry voice, call to her husband to go to the door. Here he left an egg, you may be sure, without making any further enquiry; at the next he met with something of the same kind: and at every house, in short, until his eggs were almost gone, when he arrived at the seat of a gentleman of family and figure in the country: he knocked at the door, and enquiring for the master of the house, was told by a servant that his master was not yet stirring, but if he pleased to walk in, his lady was in the parlour. The lady, with great complaisance, desired him to seat himself, and said, if his business was very urgent, she would wake her husband to let him know it, but had much rather not disturb him. 'Why really, Madam, (said he), my business is only to ask a question, which you can resolve as well as your husband, if you will be ingenuous with me: you will, doubtless, think it odd, and it may be deemed impolite for any one, much more a stronger, to ask such a question; but as a very considerable wager depends upon it, and it may be some advantage to yourself to declare the truth to me, I hope these considerations will plead my excuse. It is, Madam, to desire to be informed, whether you govern your husband, or he rules over you?'——'Indeed, Sir, (replied the lady) this question is somewhat odd; but as I think no one ought to be ashamed of doing their duty, I shall make no scruple to say, that I have been always proud to obey my husband in all things; but, if a woman's own word is to be suspected in such a case, let him answer for me; for here he comes.'

"The gentleman at that moment entering the room, and, after some apologies, being made acquainted with the business, confirmed every word his obedient wife had reported in her own favour; upon which he was invited to choose which horse in the team he liked best, and to accept of it as a present.

"A black gelding struck the fancy of the gentleman most; but the lady desired he would choose the grey mare, which she though would be very fit for her side-saddle, her husband gave substantial reasons why the black horse would be most useful to them; but Madam still persisted in her claim to the grey mare, 'What (said she) and will you not take her, then? But I say you shall; *for I am sure the Grey Mare is much the better Horse.*'—'Well, my dear (replied the husband) if it must be so'—'You must take an egg (replied the gentleman carter) and I must take all my horses back again, and endeavour to live happy with my wife.'"

"ZENO."

English Extracts.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT OF INTELLIGENCE.

The measures adopted by the local magistracies of the disturbed counties have been attended with success, and the latest accounts from Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridge, represent the particular districts as fast returning to habits of peace and order. The tumults at Littleport, in the Isle of Ely, were by far of the greatest magnitude, and of the most serious consequence. It appeared, that the fen men having on Wednesday se'nnight assembled in a large body at Littleport, attacked the house of the Rev. Mr. Vachel. That gentleman, who is a magistrate, presented a pistol at the rioters, but they rushed upon and disarmed him; and having obliged him, his wife and two daughters, to escape to Ely on foot, they entered the house, demolished the furniture, ripped open the feather beds, trod the family plate under foot, and did damage to the amount of 2,000*l*. They then attacked the shop of Mr. Wadelow, a general shopkeeper, and plundered it of part of the stock. They next entered the premises of Mr. Wiles, shopkeeper, extorted from him 10*l*. & his gun-powder & shot, & proceeding to Mr. Dewie, farmer, robbed his bureau of 100 guineas. A part of them now divided; and went to Ely, preceded by a waggon on which their large fen guns, deeply loaded, were mounted. This body on arriving at Ely, were joined by many of the refractory inhabitants. They immediately levied contributions from the houses and shops of the brewers, bakers, butchers, grocers, &c. When they attacked the house of Mr. Rickwood, a miller, his wife consented to give them 50*l*.; they gutted the houses of many others. The Littleport party then separated from those of Ely, and having compelled the publicans to give them plenty of drink, and obtained the release of two of their number, they departed homewards. On Friday, the rioters again assembled at Littleport; but 18 of the 1st royal dragoons having arrived, besides the Royston cavalry, the Rev. Sir Henry Bate Dudley and the Rev. Mr. Law, put themselves at their head. A body of the rioters were within & on the outside of the George public house, which the military surrounded. Several were made prisoners and secured. The mob were armed with guns, blunderbusses, iron bars, &c. A serjeant, and his horse were brought to the ground; and the mob kept daring the soldiers to fall on: as they would as soon die as live. A shot was fired from the public house. One Hugh Sindell, who was among those secured, attempted to escape, and struck W. Porter, who was guarding; upon which Porter, the riot act having been read by Sir Bate Dudley, shot him dead. One hundred and four rioters were then secured and the rest were dispersed. At Ely tranquillity was restored without bloodshed. Major-Gen. Sir J. Byng has been appointed to the command of the disturbed counties: head-quarters to be at Ely or at Newmarket.

Extract of a letter from Honiton, dated the 31st ult.: "I regret to inform you, that the contagion of discontent and insurrection has reached us here and seems to threaten very serious consequences. This town has been kept in a state of constant alarm the whole of this week, by the attempts of wretched incendiaries, which have proved but too successful. On Tuesday night, a part of the premises of the White Lion Inn was discovered to be on fire, and in spite of every exertion, four dwelling-houses were consumed, and others much damaged. The next afternoon, an out-house of Mr. Minefie, baker, was, with some other similar buildings, burnt down, with a considerable loss of property. An attempt was also made last night to burn down the chapel, by setting fire to an out-house belonging to it. The inhabitants, under the direction of our worthy Rector, the Rev. H. A. Hughes, who is a Magistrate, and whose exertions entitle him to the highest commendation, have formed a Committee this day, to prevent a renewal of those disgraceful excesses, and to endeavour to bring the perpetrators to public justice."

The accounts received yesterday from Cambridgeshire mention, that several of the riotous persons who had fled, have been brought in during the 28th and 29th May, and three or four of them are stated to be delegates, who have been active in endeavouring to induce the people in the different parts of the island of Ely to join the Littleport body. Lord Francis Osborne, who fulfilled the duties of Vice-Lieutenant of the County in the absence of the Earl of Hardwicke, sat on the Bench with the Magistrates of Ely on Wednesday last, and the examinations have been continued. Eleven persons have been fully committed, in addition to those who remained to be tried by a special commission. Seventy more are in custody, charged with capital offences, and twenty-four have been liberated on their recognizances, who appeared to have been pressed into this desperate business.

We regret, however to find, that a new cause of discontent has arisen from the check given to the circulation of the present deteriorated silver currency. Great confusion was created on Thursday in Norwich, in consequence of verbal notices given by the Banks, that no old shillings and six-pences would in future be received by them. The alarm spread rapidly through the city. Every individual ran home to examine his little stock, and finding it to consist chiefly of the interdicted pieces of silver, endeavoured, by purchases, to part with them in vain, the shopkeepers refusing to take them. (This distress, it was feared, would be greatly aggravated yesterday) which was market-day in that city. The Magistrates therefore lost not a moment to take the subject into consideration, with a view to grant relief, and prevent any serious results. A meeting for the purpose was held on Friday, which is thus announced in the *Norwich Mercury*.—"The following hand-bill was issued from the Mayor's Office, when this paper was preparing for press.—"Norwich—A plan for relieving the labouring poor of this city from the suppression of base silver, is forming, and will be communicated to them by four o'clock this afternoon, in their several parishes.—J. H. Yallop, Mayor."

We think, that the base money which has circulated with the perfect knowledge and tacit permission of government, should not be thrown an actual loss upon the public, and that something should be done to indemnify the innocent holder for the loss which he must, without a provision in the plan now before Parliament, unavoidably sustain.

MISCELLANEOUS: CHIEFLY DOMESTIC.

It was lately stated in one of the Paris papers, that the Princess of Wales had been at Tunis, from which she was preparing to sail for Constantinople. When the Sparrowhawk, recently from the Mediterranean, sailed from Tunis, the Princess of Wales was living there in the Bey's palace, he having given it up to her, whilst, for her accommodation, he had gone to reside in the country: her Royal Highness arrived there in a felucca, which she had hired in Sicily for six months, it being her intention to proceed from Tunis to Constantinople and the Morea. It was remarked, that her Royal Highness was accompanied by only one female attendant, a native of Germany. Our readers may recollect, that prior to her Royal Highness's departure, her English female establishment, consisting of Lady Charlotte Campbell, Lady C. Lindsay, Lady Elizabeth Forbes, &c. had been sent home on leave of absence.—

Miss O'Neill is said to have refused 2,000 guineas offered by Mr. Elliston, for an engagement for three weeks at the Birmingham theatre.——

The engineer of the Gas Light Company, has stated before a Committee of the House of Commons, that every mile of pipe or conductor of the gas, cost the Company 2,000*l*.; that the Company, at this time, consumes about 28 chaldrons of coals per day, and that if they increased their capital to 200,000*l*. their probable consumption will be about 30,000 chaldrons of coals annually. The Company at this time light about 5,000 private and 700 parish lamps; they look chiefly to private lamps for reimbursement and profit. A coal merchant who was examined, thought it would require 100 men to raise from the pits 30,000 chaldrons of coals in the year, and to put them on board the vessels; it would require about 40 horses and about 17 ships of 200 tons to convey them to London, each ship to make 8 voyages annually: there would be required also ten men for each vessel. That the company burning annually 30,000 chaldrons of coals, they would pay to government 15,000*l*. duty per annum.

The paper mills of Messrs. Oxenham and Pim, at Wear, about midway from Exeter and Topsham, were completely destroyed by fire on Sunday afternoon, in little more than an hour. The adjoining dwelling house, and most of Mr. Pim's furniture, were also consumed. The quantity of paper destroyed is very considerable. The flaming sheets flew to an incredible distance; some of their fragments and tinder, were picked up even at Broadclist, five or six miles distant. ——The Granicus arrived at Portsmouth on Monday with Mr. Canning, who has been appointed President of the Board of Controul.

[*June 3d.*

LONDON MARKETS, &c. TUESDAY, MAY 21.—

COTTON.

The sales of Cotton for some time past have been exclusively for the home consumption of the country;

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

last week there was apparently a revival in the export demand, particularly for Boweds and Bengal Cotton: 280 bags Bengals on board were sold at 14d. without any sample being shown; 100 Surats were also sold exclusive of duty at 14½d. to 16d.

"LIVERPOOL, MAY 18.

"There has been a very steady demand for Cottons during the whole of the week.

Yesterday there were sold by auction 1,580 Bengals of good fair, and 538 Surats of good quality; they went off with much spirit, the former at 15d. to 15½d. and the latter at 18d. to 18¼d.

WEEKLY ABSTRACT OF INTELLIGENCE.

It is amusing to read the different speculations of the letter writers from France. According to one, the insurrection is wholly suppressed; according to another, it is in full force, and extending through all parts of France; whilst a third stoutly maintains, that the whole was a fabrication of the government to found a plea for the assumption of arbitrary power. From the papers we cannot look for a clear and distinct exposition of the truth; but there are a few circumstances pretty conclusive in their import. First, the funds have not varied a quarter per cent. for many days together. Secondly, the government have sent down orders to execute the prisoners that had been recommended to mercy. And thirdly, the national guards that had marched, on the first alarm towards Grenoble, from the neighbouring departments, are all on their return home. It is even reported, that Didier, the chief instigator of the revolt, has been taken in an attempt to escape into Piedmont: be this as it may, little doubt can remain, that the insurrection is completely crushed.

MISCELLANEOUS: CHIEFLY DOMESTIC.

The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have finally determined to purchase Claremont, for the Princess Charlotte and the Prince of Saxe Conbourg, for 69,000*l*. The bargain was concluded last week at Esher, where surveyors on the part of the Commissioners and of Chas. Rose Ellis, Esq. the proprietor, had been employed for several days before. Seventy-one thousand pounds are said to have been required for it. The history is briefly this: Mr. Ellis gave for the estate 58,000*l*. but his purchase included several valuable farms, which he still retains. In his fortunate bargain, the house and grounds were estimated at less than half that sum: and we unders and, that they were on sale a few years since at the price of 36,000*l*. The park consists of 300 acres, ornamented with a profusion of stately timber, and the illustrious couple are to have with it the manors of Esher and Milbourne, with a house on the edge of the Park, which was occupied by the late Mr. Justice Hardinge. Five of the farms immediately adjoining the Park, being abundantly stocked with game, are to be leased by Mr. Ellis to the Prince of Coubourg.

Piccadilly from the commencement of the Green Park to Hide Park gate, is about to be paved with cast iron which is now preparing at a foundry in Wales by the direction of the parish of St. George's Hanover square.—Several farmers, who lately occupied about 4,000 acres of land in Lincolnshire, have recently emigrated to America, after having sold all their live and dead stock: they were accompanied by the curate of the village.

On Wednesday, a reprieve was received at Gloucester for the nine poachers condemned at the last Assizes there, for the murder of Wm. Ingram, and whose execution had been respited till the 20th of May.—An immense quantity of French eggs has been brought to Brighton from France, and are now retailing at about six pence per dozen. One packet brought as many as 100,000; the French order prohibiting their exportation has just been taken off, which occasions the large exportation.

The Devon election finally closed on the fifth day, when Mr. Bastard having increased his majority to 636, Lord Errington declined any further contest, and Mr. B. was declared elected.—A large meeting of Directors and Proprietors took place on Thursday at the Bank of England, when it was stated, that Government had proposed to apply to Parliament for its sanction to augment the capital of Bank Stock to a sum not exceeding 15 millions, on condition of the Bank advancing for the public service, a sum of three millions for two years at the rate of three per cent. per annum. The following resolutions were then proposed and agreed to. 1. That the bank do lend to government three millions at 3 per cent. per annum. 2. That the capital of the bank be increased from 11 to 15 millions. By this arrangement, the individual proprietors of Bank stock gain a bonus of 25 per cent. the new stock, of which 125*l*. is given in place of 100*l*. old stock, was done on speculation at 216.—The Gas Light Company who, about four years ago, obtained a charter for 21 years, are now endeavouring to obtain one perpetual incorporation, upon the ground of the public advantages derived and derivable from gas illumination.

The Princess Charlotte and her spouse visited the Opera on Saturday night, when their reception was enthusiastic. "God save the King" was twice sung by the performers, the princess and the audience joining in the chorus the following stanza being added to the original verses.

Father of Mercies! bless,
Prosper with happiness,
The Royal Pair:
View'd with admiring gaze;
Cheer'd by a Nation's praise;
Crown Them with length of days;
Great Britain's prayer.

On Monday night, the Royal pair went to Drurylane Theatre, but did not get there till the middle of the last act of the tragedy. At the end of the piece, the galleries unable to obtain a sight of the Prince & Princess, became clamourous, that they should remove and occupy one of the stage boxes, looking towards the audience: the matter being explained to their Royal Highnesses, they stood forward for some minutes in the front of the box, and enabled every individual present to see them both distinctly.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 15.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PETITION.

Mr. GRATTAN rose to answer a question which had been put to him on a former night, whether he had by intention to submit a motion on the subject of the Laws affecting the Roman Catholics. He now gave notice, that on Tuesday next he should move for a committee to take into consideration the Penal Laws affecting his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects. He wished to say, that the motion which he should have to make would not interfere with that of which his Honourable Friend (Sir J. C. Hippisley) had given notice. As he should so soon have to bring the subject before the House, he should not now take up any of their time, but should present the Petition of several Roman Catholics of Ireland.

The Petition was brought up; on the motion that it be read,

Sir H. PARNELL said, that some time ago a Petition had been laid before the Earl of Liverpool by the Catholics of Ireland, for the purpose of being presented to the Prince Regent. He wished to ask whether that Petition had been presented to his Royal Highness, and whether the Ministers had advised his Royal Highness to accede to the prayer of that Petition, by recommending the consideration of the state of the Catholics of Ireland to Parliament?

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, he was not authorised to give any assurance that such a step as the Honourable Baronet mentioned would be taken.

After a few words from Sir J. C. HIPPISLEY, the Petition was read, and ordered to lie on the Table.

Sir J. C. HIPPISLEY then postponed his motion, which stood for to-morrow, to Friday the 24th instant.

SAVING BANKS.

Mr. ROSE then brought in a Bill for the regulation of Provident Institutions and Saving Banks. On moving that the Bill be read a first time, the Right Honourable Gentleman wished to explain the provisions which it contained, as they related to a subject which had attracted attention in every part of the kingdom. The first provision authorized any bodies of individuals, to enroll themselves as Provident Institutions or Saving Banks, and to make regulations for their better Government, which were to be enrolled at the Sessions—not for the purpose of giving the Justices of the Peace any control over these Societies, but to ascertain the fact of their existence, and thus entitle them to claim the privileges which it was thought fit to bestow on them. The Bill also authorized these Societies to appoint their officers, and required, that those persons who were entrusted with money should give security. It was also provided, that the money belonging to these Societies should have the preference over other claims in case of death or bankruptcy. He did not think it advisable that any other privileges should be granted to these Societies, with respect to the recovery of money, for he did not wish that any inducement should be held out to them to trust their money on private securities, because it was known, with respect to Friendly Societies, that artful persons had got into the management for the purpose of obtaining loans of the money, after which it often happened that they became bankrupts, and the Societies were defrauded. It was also provided, that depositors in these Banks should not be prevented from applying for parish relief, but that the decision on their applications should be vested in the justices of peace, if any dispute occurred. In the case of depositors dying intestate, a distribution was to be made according to a specific provision made in the Bill. In the transfer of stock to these societies he proposed to exempt them from the Stamp Duties, which was an encouragement to such institutions, which the House would not think excessive. [Hear!]—The Right Honourable Gentleman stated, that applications had been made to him to incorporate with this measure some provisions with regard to certain Societies for the encouragement of charitable loans. Of the principle and practice of these Societies he cordially approved, and especially of the Societies established at Edinburch and Leatherhead. But wishing to render this measure as simple as possible, he did not feel disposed to mix it with other matter. With respect to the progress of the Bill, he proposed to move, that it be read a second time on Friday next, and that upon being printed it should stand over for a fortnight, with a view to afford ample opportunity for its general diffusion. This interval he thought the more necessary, as the principal to which the Bill referred was acted upon in Ireland as well as in other distant parts of the kingdom, and therefore all parties interested should have due time to consider its character and tendency.

Mr. C. BARCLAY said, that as so many Societies were interested in this measure, a larger interval ought to be allowed than the Right Honourable Gentleman proposed.

Sir J. NEWPORT thought, that Ireland was very much interested in this measure—much more so indeed than any other part of the United Kingdom. Such a measure was likely, in his judgement, to be peculiarly beneficial in Ireland, because in that country there were no poor laws, and unfortunately habits of providence were not very prevalent. Where indeed these habits appeared, they were discouraged heretofore by the failure of individuals, in whose hands the labouring poor were induced to deposit their savings, with a view to make some provision for old age and infirmity. Therefore he hoped that Government, from the facilities which it seemed disposed to afford to this measure, would authorise the Collector of the several Counties to transfer as soon as posible to the public funds, any lodgements made according to this plan. Thus the people would be relieved from the apprehensions too often created from the lodgement of their money in private hands: for to grant the people public security for their funds would be the most effectual mode of encouraging provident, habits.

Mr. ROSE expressed his disinclination to hurry the Bill, and his entire concurence in the desire of the Honourable Baronet, to provide ample security for the lodgements which the several subscribers to the Saving Banks might be induced to make, according to the principle of the Bill.

The motion was agreed to.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL ESTATES.

Sir C. MONCK rose to move for "a Committee to inquire into the causes of the difference between the gross and net produce of the states of Greenwich Hospital, in Cumberland, Northumberland and Durham, as that difference appeared by the papers which had been laid before the House." The Hon. Baronet argued at some length on the impolicy of having such an establishment as that of Greenwich Hospital supported by estates, the management of which was liable to great abuse, and their produce to the charity rendered thereby less than it might otherwise be. He contended, that the estates in question may be rendered more beneficial to the Hospital by being sold, than by being managed as they are at present. He then went into a variety of statements to shew, that from the present improvident management of those estates, they were rendered much less productive to the Hospital than they might otherwise be.—The expences of repairs of farm houses, improvements, &c. in the course of five years amounted to 54,000*l*. while the increased rent in that period was not more than 1,196*l*. per annum. The gross profits of the woods belonging to the Hospital, were in eight years 21,000*l*. and the expences incurred for those woods, in the same period, were 30,000*l*. making a loss to the Hospital of 9,000*l*. [Hear, hear!] The law expences of the estates were also very considerable. On the whole, the nett produce to the Hospital bore no fair proportion to the gross, or to what might be expected from the expences which were incurred, and according to the reports which were current, the management of the estates altogether was very corrupt. The Honourable Baronet concluded by moving for a Committee. &c. &c.

Mr. C. LONG opposed the motion, and contended, that the effect of the great expences to which the last speaker had alluded was a very considerable increase in the rents, which had risen since 1805 from 23,000*l*. to 43,000*l*. per annum. An expenditure of 54,000*l*. in five years, for repairs, improvements, &c. might at first appearance be likely to make an impression on that House, but it should be known, that in that period 16,000 acres of land had been inclosed, and 10,000 acres of grass land had been converted into good arable land. As to the expences of the woods, the House would not be surprised at it when they were informed that 2,000 acres of young wood had been planted in the course of eight years, which though not very profitable at present, would, in the course of time, make a very considerable addition to the rents of the Hospital. This statement, he trusted, would be a sufficient answer to the case which the Honourable Baronet had laid before the House. He (Mr. Long) denied, that there had been any abuse in the management of the estates, a survey of which had been made last year, and a most favourable report of their improvement made to the Directors.

Sir M. W. RIDLEY supported the motion; without meaning to impute any wilful neglect to the directors, he did not conceive, that the estates were as well managed as they might be by a different conduct from that which was at present pursued. The gross receipts of the estates from 1808 to 1815, were 183,571*l*. while the gross expences in the same time, amounted to 314,571*l*. leaving a nett produce to the Hospital of only 16,9000*l*. He thought it would be more advantageous to the Hospital to have the estates sold; and he conceived a Committee should be appointed to examine into the present state of them, whose report would enable the House to form a proper judgment.

Mr. CROKER had only to refer to the speech of the Honourable Baronet who spoke last, for arguments against the motion. There were only two points, indeed, on which the two Honourable Baronets agreed, namely, that the estates of Greenwich Hospital ought to be sold.

Mr. GORDON thought there was sufficient ground for inquiry.

Sir M. W. RIDLEY explained.

Mr. CROKER explained.

Sir CHAS. POLE conceived a great landed estate was not likely to be so well managed in the hands of so vaccilating a body as the Directors of Greenwich Hospital, as in the hands of individuals. He thought the estates ought to be sold, but as they had a Report before them already, he saw no ground for going into a Committee.

Sir JOSEPH YORKE said, as the gallant Admiral saw no necessity for a Committee, he saw no necessity for his eloquent speech. [Laugh.]

Sir CHARLES MONCK shortly replied,

When the House divided—

For the motion 34—Against it, 93—Majority, 59

Sir EGERTON BRYDGES moved the second reading of the Poor House Bill, and the Pauper Removal Bill.—To be committed on Monday next.

[*The Morning Chronicle*,—*May* 16.

CHILDREN IN MANUFACTORIES.

Sir Robert Peel rose, in pursuance of a previous notice, to submit a motion to the House respecting the state of children employed in the cotton manufactories. The object of his motion was altogether national, as it affected the health and morals of the rising generation, and went to determine, whether the introduction of machinery into our manufactories was really a benefit. The principal business in our cotton manufacturers was now performed by machinery, and, of course, interrupted the division of work suitable to the respective ages, which formerly was practised in private houses. The consequence was, that little children of very tender age were employed with grown persons at the machinery, and those poor little creatures, torn from their beds, were compelled to work, even at the age of six years, from early morn till late at night—a space of perhaps 15 or 16 hours! (*Hear, hear.*)—He allowed that many masters had humanely turned their attention to the regulation of this practice; but too frequently the love of gain predominated, inducing them to employ all their hands to the greatest possible advantage.—Some time ago he had introduced a Bill into the House, for regulating the work of apprentices; which was attended with the happiest results, and their time was limited; but children were still subjected to all the hardships to which carelessness or avidity might expose them. The House were well aware of the many evils that resulted from the want of education in the lowest classes. One object of his present Bill was to enable manufacturing children to devote some of their time to the acquirement of a little useful simple knowledge, such as plain reading and writing. —(*Hear.*)—He hoped those poor children would experience the protection of the House, for if it were not extended to them, all our excellent machinery would be productive of injury. It might, perhaps, be said, that free labour should not be subjected to any control; but surely it could not be inconsistent with our Constitution, to protect the interests of those helpless children.—(*Hear*)—The Worthy Baronet concluded by moving—

"That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the condition of the children employed in the manufactories of the United Kingdom, and report their opinion to the House."

Mr. FINLAY was of opinion, that an inquiry into this subject would be attended with much advantage, but he could not suffer the Hon. Baronet to calumniate the manufacturers of the country.—(*Cries of No. no, no, from all parts of the House.*)—by stating, that children of a tender age were torn from their beds at an early hour, and compelled to work during 15 or 16 hours. To such a statement he must give a flat denial. No child was ever known to him to be employed under the age of ten years, and he was well assured, that no manufacturer would choose to employ them younger. Neither did he ever know of any person being employed in manufactures more than from 12 to 13 hours; but in this employment there was no labour; for they had only to watch the machinery, and set right any occasional derangement. He respected most highly the feelings of humanity, by which the Hon. Baronet was actuated, but he thought it somewhat ill-timed to propose such a measure, at the moment of his leaving the business in which he had been so long engaged, and in which he must long since have discovered the faults he now thought proper to correct.

Sir ROBERT PEEL disclaimed having cast any calumny on the general body of the manufacturers, for whom he felt a sincere respect and veneration. He thought the remark of his Hon. Friend, respecting his having introduced this measure at the moment of his resigning the business, not merely ungenerous, but also very ill supported; for the House would do him the justice to remember, that 12 years ago he had introduced a measure for the regulation of the work of apprentices, which by having himself adopted, he had found to be attended with the greatest advantages to his own interests, as well as consistent with those of humanity. —(*Hear.*)

Mr. LITTLETON was of opinion, that when the Committee would sit on the 25th of April, it would be found impracticable to apply the measure introduced last Session by the Hon. Baronet to all the manufactures of the kingdom.

Mr. CURWEN took that opportunity of protesting against the principle of legislating for the regulation of the authority of parents over their children, who must be best aware of the quantity of work those children were able to bear, and who must undoubtedly feel most for their distresses. Such a proceeding was a libel on the humanity of parents. He stated, that in all the manufactories of which he knew any thing, regulations had been established, which considerably ameliorated the condition of the persons employed, and the air of all of them had been of late so much improved, that labour was not half so distressing as it had been previously. He, however, had no objection to a Committee.

Mr. COURTENAY was well convinced, that the Hon. Baronet could be influenced by no other motive than that of humanity, but he thought, that there appeared no reason for imputing a system of cruelty to the great body of the manufacturers of the kingdom. Regulations of the best description had been established by them, which would be sufficiently manifested to the Committee, to which he had no objection.

A Member, whose name we could not [illegible] ted, that the neglect of education in the manufactories was not so great as the Hon. Baronet seemed to imagine.

Mr. Gordon expressed his gratitude to the Hon. Baronet, for having so zealously and [illegible] himself in support of the interests of humanity. Much good had been already accomplished, and much might be anticipated from the appointment of a Committee. The House may remember a circumstance, which by a similar inquiry, had transpired during the last Session. It had appeared, that overseers of parishes in London, were in the habit of contracting with the manufacturers in the North for the disposal of children; and those manufacturers agreed to take one idiot for every 19 sound children. In this manner, waggon loads of those little creatures were sent down, to be at the perfect disposal of their new masters. The fact alone was sufficient to justify an inquiry.

Mr. WROTTESLEY also spoke in favour of a Committee, conceiving, that the establishment of good regulations in individual manufactories, was not sufficient cause to prevent Parliament from compelling their more general adoption. If there were 99 manufactories well regulated, while the 100th was in a different state, that alone would authorise the exertion of Parliament.

Mr. FINLAY commended highly the system of education used in the manufactories of Scotland, and stated, that one child sent thither from London, had in a short time become so well accomplished, that his mother travelled there with barefeet, to thank the master for his extreme attention to her child.

The motion was then put and carried.

ENGLISHMEN WARNED AGAINST ALLOWING MILITARY ENCROACHMENT.

No. II.

It is curious, that just as we had begun our series of articles on this subject, a circumstance should occur in corroboration of what we anticipated; and in one respect it is as well that it should have been so, in as much as the courtiers and others, who affect to deny the danger, will now be still less able to hinder it from making a due impression. It is true, circumstances of various kinds, as we shall have to shew, were existing already, sufficient to prove what we asserted; nor do we mean to maintain, that the late one was any extreme specimen of the thing. Every thing has its commencements and progressions. "Nemo repente," says the proverb, "fuit turpissimus;"—that is to say, nobody can be King FERDINAND at once. But this insolent military obstruction, (they may take the epithet, if they please, in its etymology)—this insolent military obstruction in the streets was a case, palpable and immediate; and my Lord ELDON may say what he chuses about the difference between men and horses, and blows and no blows; but if one little finger of an Englishman is threatened, as he passes peaceably along, nay, if a hair of his very horse's head be hurt, under circumstances like these, the freedom of his choice and security is violated; and there ought to be a stir about it, proportionate to what we all hold so dear to us. We hope we have not got to earn our liberties over again at this time of day, like the Poles and Italians.

The fact of large and unprecedented military bodies parading in the streets on Court days, when a few soldiers used to be reckoned sufficient for ceremony, and more than was requisite to aid the civil power, is now well known; and we trust it will not be lost sight of, till done away. But the public are not yet thoroughly acquainted, we believe, with the particulars of the case mentioned in the two Houses the other night. We understand they are as follow:—The Earl of ESSEX, in the course of some morning calls, and without the slightest suspicion of meeting with interruption, was proceeding in an open carriage into Arlington-street, Piccadilly, when a constable,—*the only one, it appears, whom he saw the whole day*,—made a sign to him to go no further, though there appeared *not a single other carriage in the street*. His Lordship said, that he was on the King's highway, and should proceed; upon which, the constable suffered him to do so, telling him at the same time, that he would be stopped by the *Dragoons*. At the end of Bennet-street, an attempt was accordingly made to obstruct his passage; but he resisted it in the same way and went on; and he was again challenged, and again maintained his right of progress, in St. James's-street. In the whole of that street there was literally *not a single carriage*; and to his Lordship's still greater surprize, the Dragoons would have hindered him from entering St. James's-place, which is *no thoroughfare*. He went on, however, with due spirit, and when he arrived at his friend's house, found Lord MILTON and some other Gentlemen there, to whom he told what had passed, expressing at the same time his determination to pursue his course, and if again interrupted, to demand an explanation of these outrageous proceedings from the Commanding Officer. On leaving St. James's-place, Lord MILTON, who was going the same way, and had met with a slight accident some days before, requested the Earl to convey him in his carriage; and they were attempting accordingly to go up Pall Mall, when opposite the first gate of Carlton House, and at a time when there were *not two carriages in the whole of that spacious street*, two of the dragoons rode up to the horse's head, and in a most violent manner said, they should not proceed. Lord ESSEX expostulated in the mildest tone possible, repeating, that nobody had a right to stop him on the King's highway; upon which, one of the men declared, that if he attempted to pass, he would cut the horse down, adding with vehemence, "*Aye, and, by God, I will cut you down too*;" and then with the broad part of his sword he *struck the horse across the ears* with such violence, that it was a question for a moment whether the animal would not rear up, which might have occasioned a fatal accident. Lord ESSEX, upon this, requested the soldier's name, which he refused to tell; he then asked the name of his Commanding Officer, to which the man replied, "Gen. BARTON," & that he was "at the Court." His Lordship concluded with looking about for a constable, but *in vain*; and so the affair terminated, for the present, in an Englishman (we pay the Noble Lord on this occasion the compliment, which a man of his spirit, we are sure, will feel, in designating him by no other title)—in an *Englishman's* having been stopped in the peaceable pursuit of his way by the military power,—which ought not to have been there,—and in his having been able to obtain no redress from the civil power,—which ought.

It is difficult on this occasion, which to admire most,—the great temper displayed by the Noble Lord, or the fearful carelessness with which those who are at the bottom of these parades subject the persons of their countrymen to the greatest hazards. It was justly observed in the Houses, that but for the temper alluded to, the most melancholy results might have taken place; and it is more than possible, that such may still be the case, unless proper precautions are taken to do away the abuse; for it was with equal truth observed, that if the soldier had been killed, it would have been justifiable homicide; indeed, we have only to reflect, that the interruption was an abuse and unlawful, to come to that conclusion at once; and if the precautions above mentioned, the only proper and effectual ones be not taken, [illegible] answering what the very best tempers may do on a wilful repetition of a provocation, so insulting [illegible] must

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and in fact humane feelings of the community [illegible] reflections arise upon this subject, [illegible] detail in the course of our [illegible] ontent ourselves with [illegible] *fact* here afforded [illegible] the existing authori- [illegible] acter of the Govern- [illegible] e have already said, that [illegible] gs and advancements; and whe[illegible] Ministerialists refer to the conduct [illegible] avowedly despotic, and ask you whether [illegible] ny thing like it here, you should ask them in [illegible] whether they were as tall at ten years of age as they are at forty, or whether their disposition to be courtiers when young was at all equal to the full-blooming worldliness of their riper and more ribboned years. There has been, for a long time, no want of such symptoms of the present tendency, as could announce the future disease in a country like ours. Every where, as Lord FOLKESTONE justly reminded the House on the first starting of this subject, we have seen soldiers taking place as much as possible of constables. They meet us at a hundred corners. They stand, not only in front of royal palaces, but of places where there is not the least call for parade or apprehension of disturbance. You have them at the Theatres where constables may be necessary certainly, but where they would *do* quite as well, and for the Constitution's sake infinitely better. But you have them also at Institutions, where there is never the shadow of a mob, and where the visitors may be reckoned upon as of a description habitually decorous,—at the Royal Academy for instance, at the Royal Institution,—nay, at the quiet and silent front of the British Museum. Every place, in short, with which the Government can claim the remotest connexion, is to bristle up at once with bayonets; and before we a proach the peaceable repositories of art or learning, we are to be impressed with a due sense of the warlike and potent nature of our Rulers. But why so? What have soldiers to do with the essence of the British Government, or even of British Royalty? Our Government is a free one, and no more represented by soldiers than any other hirelings; and as to the KING, he is the head of the Church by real title, as well of the Army by usage; but does he on that account send a couple of clergymen to vegetate before public buildings? Have we shows of [illegible]re-caps as we have of cylindrical ones,—of black coats as of red and blue? Are we shoved off the pavement by a procession of divines, as we sometimes are by a file of soldiers,—of those, for instance, who go daily to the Bank, and of whose incivility to passing females and reckless occupation of the public footway, a Correspondent complains to us?

These things have long disturbed the lover of his country's freedom; and they have been gradually and rapidly increasing, especially in this latter period of victorious alliance and regenerated Divine Right. The Courtiers and Ministerialists have talked of Princes, and their state, and military guards; but whatever ordinary degree of state and military accompaniment was allowed in this country, the Princes who at all felt the spirit of the English-Constitution in this particular, never pressed a sense of military dictation upon the people; and whatever other symptoms that way any of them may have shewn, it has hitherto never been customary to parade soldiers in this manner in the streets. At the very utmost, a small number were allowed on particular occasions immediately by the palace; but the rest were, at all events, only understood to be in readiness in case the civil power was found insufficient; and we have the best authority for saying, that the Horse-Guards never paraded in St. James's-street as they have latterly done even on Birth-days, and were not there at all on common levee or drawing-room days. The present KING himself, though history, while it does justice to his domesticity, his unaffected manners, and his infirmities, will not hold him without his faults, even against the interests of freedom, is well known to have had a strong dislike to these unnecessary parades, as well as to every other foppery and gross arbitrary appearance. The former Princes of his family, though Germans, have also struck in too well with the plainness and free character of the English people to make them alarmed and uneasy on this score; the Parliament watched with great and becoming jealousy the military predilection of WILLIAM the Third, though he was bred a soldier, and had qualities that might warrant some parade, if any thing could;—and even at earlier periods, when the Government could hardly be called any thing but despotic, the Princes who best felt the native spirit of the English people, never forced upon them a sense of military dictation. The answer of Queen ELIZABETH, when some Ambassador expressed his surprise at her being so thinly guarded, is well known:—she spread her hands, towards the people, and said to him, "These are my guards." The fact was, she was a sensible, high-spirited Princess, who knew how to value a proper spirit in others; and accordingly she was guarded by the respect and gratitude of the nation, and deservedly walked amidst a cluster of gallant minds,—the SIDNEYS, GREVILLES, and RALEIGHS. May our next QUEEN, under times still more open to liberal conduct on all sides, be so loved, and so surrounded.

But now,—the SIDNEYS are replaced by the BARRYMORES,—the deserving of a pomp by the mere love of it,—the people by the soldiers:—whole streets, on court occasions, have not even an appearance of civil existence in them;—the life and body of the thing are altogether courtly and military;—not a horseman is within sight of the palace, but with a feather in his cap and a drawn sword;—the place looks like a city of royal appendages;—a man in a plain coat is the exception instead of the reverse; and even the exception only makes his appearance to be driven back, and threatened with demolition.

Why, the next step to this,—if the feathers and other fine things could be dispensed with, which we confess is not likely,—would be the erection of spike palisadoes at any given circumference and the shutting up of all houses in the awful circuit of court convenience. The ancient Sybarite complained, that he had had a bad night, because a rose had got doubled under him.—a pitch of tenderness, somewhat too poetical perhaps, as well as extravagant, for our modern ones:—but these gentlemen are at least resolved not to undergo the hazard as they pass, of the possible approach of a little finger; nay, their very chairmen, coach-horses and sedans, are sensitive plants, which must not be breathed upon in the transition;—nothing less than a space freed from all shadow of counteraction, and splendidly lined with soldiers instead of mere peaceable and plain looking passengers,—with things fit for courtiers or receivers of allied snuff-boxes to look at,—can content the dignity of their progress. At least, some persons, who order these matters, say so for them as well as for themselves; and it is their business, if they would not be implicated, to assist in getting the absurdity done away, as we trust, will be the case in consequence of what has been said in Parliament,—and is here and elsewhere said out of it. It is believed, that the orders on this occasion did not come even from the usual military quarter, but were sent at once and without ceremony from Carlton House. That the wish came from there, nobody can possibly doubt. If the supposition is not true, let it be contradicted, and we, for our parts, will give the contradiction all the circulation we can. But whether it is well founded or not, let it be equally well understood, that wishes of a directly opposite tendency have since been expressed from the same quarter,—and as far as one symptom, at least, of these abuses is concerned, and that a very great and alarming one, the lovers of constitutional freedom will do them all the justice they ought, and such as becomes the only end they have in view. If we laugh at the frivolity, we have at the same time a wholesome and indignant sense of the danger; and above all, we ardently desire to impress upon all parties, the necessity of keeping up that native freedom of spirit, which alone enables our countrymen to be truly military and victorious when the minds and bodies of men come to the push, and which, the introduction of the foreign tastes in dress and in government would by degrees utterly corrupt and wash away.

THE ROUND TABLE.

No. 36. SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 1816.

MADAME DE STAEL, in her Letters on the Writings and Character of Rousseau, gives it as her opinion, "that the imagination was the first faculty of his mind, and that this faculty even absorbed all the others*." And she farther adds. "Rousseau had great strength of reason on abstract questions, or with respect to objects, which have no reality but in the mind †."—Both these opinions are radically wrong. Neither imagination nor reason can properly be said to have been the original predominant faculties of his mind. The strength both of imagination and reason which he possessed was borrowed from the excess of other faculties; and the weakness and poverty of reason and imagination, which are to be found in his works, may be traced to the same source, namely, that these faculties in him were artificial, secondary, and dependent, operating by a power not theirs, but lent to them. The only quality which he possessed in an eminent degree, which alone raised him above ordinary men, and which gave to his writings and opinions an influence, greater perhaps than has been exerted by any individual in modern times, was extreme sensibility, or an acute and even morbid feeling of all that related to his own impressions, to the objects and events of his life. He had the most intense consciousness of his own existence. No object that had ever made an impression on him was ever after effaced. Every feeling in his mind became a passion. His craving after excitement was an appetite and disease. His interest in his own thoughts and feelings was always wound up to the highest pitch; and hence the enthusiasm which he excited in others. He owed the power which he exercised over the opinions of all Europe, by which he created numberless disciples, and overturned established institutions, to the tyranny which his feelings, in the first instance exercised over himself. The dazzling blaze of his reputation was kindled by the same fire that fed upon his vitals ‡. His ideas differed from those of other men only in their force and intensity. His genius was the effect of his temperament. He created nothing, he demonstrated nothing, by a pure effort of the understanding. His characters are modifications of his own being, reflections and shadows of himself. His speculations are the obvious exaggerations of a mind, giving a loose to its habitual impulses, and moulding all nature to itsown purposes. Hence his enthusiasm and his eloquence, bearing down all opposition. Hence the warmth and the luxuriance, as well as the sameness, of his descriptions. Hence the frequent verboseness of his style; for passion lends force and reality to language; and makes words supply the place of imagination. Hence the tenaciousness of his logic, the acuteness of his observations, the refinement and the inconsistency of his reasoning. Hence his keen penetration, and his strange want of comprehension of mind: for the same intense feeling which enabled him to discern the first principles of things, and seize some one view of a subject in all its ramifications, prevented him from admitting the operation of other causes which interfered with his favorite object, and involved him in endless wilful contradictions. Hence his excessive egotism, which filled all objects with himself, and would have occupied the universe with his smallest interest. Hence his jealousy and suspicion of others; for no attention, no respect or sympathy, could come up to the extravagant claims of his selflove. Hence his dissatisfaction with himself and with all around him: for nothing could satisfy his ardent longings after good, his restless appetite of being. Hence his feelings, overstrained and exhausted, recoiled upon themselves, and produced his love of silence and repose, his feverish aspirations after the quiet and solitude of nature. Hence in part also his quarrel with the artificial institutions and distinctions of society, which opposed so many barriers to the unrestrained indulgence of his will, and allured his imagination to scenes of pastoral simplicity or of savage life, where the passions were either not excited or left to follow their own impulse,—where the petty vexations and irritating disappointments of common life had no place,—and where the tormenting pursuits of arts and sciences were lost in pure animal enjoyment, or indolent repose. Thus he describes the first savage wandering for ever under the shade of magnificent forests, or by the side of mighty rivers, smit with the unquenchable love of nature!

The best of all his works is the *Confessions*, though it is that which has been least read, because it contains the fewest set paradoxes or general opinions. It relates entirely to himself; and no one was ever so much at home on this subject as he was. From the strong hold which they had taken of his mind, he makes us enter into his feelings as if they had been our own, and we seem to remember every incident and circumstance of his life as if it had happened to ourselves. We are never tired of this work, for it every where presents us with pictures which we can fancy to be counterparts of our own existence. The passages of this sort are innumerable. There is the interesting account of his childhood, the constraint and thoughtless liberty of which are so well described; of his sitting up all night reading romances with his father, till they were forced to desist by hearing the swallows twittering in their nests; his crossing the Alps, described with all the feelings belonging to it, his pleasure in setting out, his satisfaction in coming to his journey's end, the delight of "coming and going he knew not where;" his arriving at Turin; the figure of Madame Basile, drawn with such inimitable precision and elegance; the delightful adventure of the Chateau de Toune, where he passed the day with Mademoiselle G**** and Mademoiselle Galley; the story of his Zulietta, the proud, the charming Zulietta, whose last words, *Va Zanetto e studia la Matamatica*, were never to be forgotten; his sleeping near Lyons in a niche of the wall, after a fine summer's day, with a nightingale perched above his head; his first meeting with Madame Warens, the pomp of sound with which he has celebrated her name, beginning *Louise Eleonore de Warens etoit une demoiselle de la Tour de Pil, noble et ancienne famille de Vevai, ville du pays de Vaud* (sounds which we still tremble to repeat); his description of her person, her angelic smile, her mouth of the size of his own; his walking out one day while the bells were chiming to vespers, and anticipating, in a sort of waking dream, the life he afterwards led with her, in which months and years and life itself passed away in undisturbed felicity; the sudden disappointment of his hopes; his transport thirty years after at seeing the same flower which they had brought home together from one of their rambles near Chambery; his thoughts in that long interval of time; his suppers with Grimm and Diderot after he came to Paris; the first thought of his prize dissertation on the savage state; his account of writing the New Eloise, and his attachment to Madame d'Houptot; his literary projects, his fame, his misfortunes, his unhappy temper; his last solitary retirement in the lake and island of Bienne, with his dog and his boat; his reveries and delicious musings there; all these crowd into our minds with recollections which we do not chuse to express. There are no passages in the *New Eloise* of equal force and beauty with the best descriptions in the *Confessions*, if we except the excursion on the water, Julia's last letter to St. Preux, and his letter to her, recalling the days of their first loves. We spent two whole years in reading these two works; and (gentle reader, it was when we were young) in shedding tears over them.

——— "As fast as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gums"

They were the happiest years of our life. We may well say of them, sweet is the dew of their memory, & pleasant the balm of their recollection! There are indeed impressions which neither time nor circumstances can efface*.

Rousseau, in all his writings, never once lost sight of himself. He was the same individual from first to last. The spring that moved his passions never went down, the pulse that agitated his heart never ceased to beat. It was this strong feeling of interest, accumulating in his mind, which overpowers and absorbs the feelings of his readers. He owed all his power to sentiment. The writer who most nearly resembles him in our own times is the author of the *Lyrical Ballads*. We see no other difference between them, than that the one wrote in prose and the other in poetry; and that prose is perhaps better adapted to express those local and personal feelings, which are inveterate habits in the mind, than poetry, which embodies its imaginary creations. We conceive that Rousseau's exclamation, *Ah, voila de la pervenche*, comes more home to the mind than Mr. Wordsworth's discovery of the linnet's nest "with five blue eggs," or than his address to the cuckoo, beautiful as we think it is; and we will confidently match the Citizen of Geneva's adventures on the lake of Bienne against the Cumberland Poet's floating dreams on the lake of Grasmere. Both create an interest out of nothing, or rather out of their own feelings; both weave numberless recollections into one sentiment; both wind their own being round whatever object occurs to them. But Rousseau, as a prosewriter, gives only the habitual and personal impression. Mr. Wordsworth, as a poet, is forced to lend the colours of imagination to impressions which own all their force to their identity with themselves, and tries to paint what is only to be felt. Rousseau, in aword, interests you in certain objects by interesting you in himself: Mr. Words worth would persuade you that the most insignificant objects are interesting in themselves, because he is interested in them. If he had met with Rousseau's favourite periwinkle, he would have *translated* it into the most beautiful of flowers. This is not imagination, but want of understanding. If his jealousy of the sympathy of others makes him avoid what is beautiful and grand in nature, why does he elaborately describe other objects? This nature is a mere Dulcinea del Toboso, and he would make a Vashti of her. Rubens appears to have been as extravagantly attached to his three wives, as Raphael was to his Fornarina; but their faces were not so classical. The three greatest egotists that we know of, that is, the three writers who felt their own being most powerfully and exclusively, are Rousseau, Wordworth, and Benvenuto Cellini. As Swift somewhere says, we defy the world to furnish out a fourth.

W. H.

* "Je crois que l'imagination étoit la premiere de ses facultés, & qu'elle absorboit même toutes les autres."—P. 80.

† "Il avoit une grande puissance de raison sur les matieres abstraites, sur les objects qui n'out de réalité que dans la pensée, &c p. 81.

‡ He did more towards the French Revolution than any other man. Voltaire, by his wit and penetration, had rendered superstition contemptible, and tyranny odious: but it was Rousseau who brought the feeling of irreconcileable enmity to rank and privileges, *above humanity*, home to the bosom of every man,—identified it with all the pride of intellect, and with the deepest yearnings of the human heart. He was the founder of Jacobinism, which disclaims the division of the species into two classes, the one the property of the other. It was of the disciples of *his* school, where principle is converted into passion, that Mr. Burke said and said truly, "Once a Jacobin, and always a Jacobin!" The adept in this school does not so much consider the political injury as the personal insult. This is the way to put the case, to set the true revolutionary leaven, the self-love which is at the bottom of every heart, at work, and this was the way in which Rousseau put it. It then becomes a question between man and man, which there is but one way of deciding.

* We shall here give one passage as an example, which has always appeared to us the very perfection of this kind of personal and local description. It is that where he gives an account of his being one of the choristers at the Cathedral at Chambery:" On jugera bien que la vie de la maîtrise toujours chantante & gaie, avec les Musiciens & les Enfans de chœur, me plaisoit plus que celle du Seminaire avec les Peres de S. Lazare. Cependant, cette vie, pour être plus libre, n'en étoit pas moins égale & réglée. J'etois fait pour aimer l'indépendance & pour n'en abuser jamais. Durant six mois entiers, je ne sortis pas une seule fois, que pour aller chez Maman ou à l'Eglise, & je n'en fus pas même tenté. Cette intervalle est un de ceux où j'ai vécu dans le plus grand calme, & que je me suis rappelé avec le plus de plaisir. Dans les situations diverses où je me suis trouvé, quelques uns ont été marqués par un tel sentiment de bien être, qu'en les remémorant j'en suis affecté comme si j'y étois encore. Non seulement je me rappelle les tems, les lieux, les personnes, mais tous les objects environnans, la température de l'air, son odeur, sa couleur, une certaine impression locale qui ne s'est fait sentir que lá, & dont le souvenir vif m'y transporte de nouveau. Par exemple, tout ce qu'on répétait a la maîtrise, tout ce qu'on chantoit au chœur, tout ce qu'on y faisoit, le bel & noble habit des Chanoines, les chasubles des Prêtres, les mitres des Chantres, la figure des Musiciens, un vieux Charpentier boiteux qui jouoit de la contrebasse, un petit Abbé blondin qui jouoit du violon, le lambeau de soutane qu'apres avoir posé son épée, M. le *Maître* endossoit par-dessus son habit laïque, & le beau surplis fin dont il en couvrait les loques pour aller au chœur; l'orgueil avec lequel j'allois, tenant ma petite flûte á bec, m'établir dans l'orchestre, à la tribune, pour un petit bout de récit que M. le *Maître* avoit fait exprès pour moi: le bon dîné qui nous attendoit ensuite, le bon appétit qu'on apportoit; ce concours d'objets vivement retracé m'a cent fois charmé dans ma mémoire, autant & plus que dans la réalité. J'ai gardé toujours une affection tendre pour un certain air du *Conditor alme syderum* qui marche par iambes; parce qu'un Dimanche de l'Avent j'entendis de mon lit chanter cette hymne, avant le jour, sur le perron de la Cathédrale, selon un rit de cette Eglise la. Mlle. *Merceret*, femme-de-chambre de Maman, savoit un peu de musique; je n'oublierai jamais un petit motet *affcrte*, que M. le Maitre me fit chanter avec elle, & que sa maitresse écoutait avec tant de plaisir. Enfin tout, jusqu'á la bonne servante *Perrine* qui étoit si bonne fille, & que les Enfans de chœur faisoient tant endever, tout dans les souvenirs de ces tems de bonheur & d'innocence revient souvent me ravir & m'attrister."—*Confessions*, Liv. iii. p. 283.

ROLLS COURT, CHANCERY LANE,
MARCH 11.

Before his Honor Sir W. GRANT, Master of the Rolls.

MASONS v. MASONS.

Mr. Cook, assisted by Mr. Wetherall, stated this was a bill filed under the following circumstances: The Plaintiffs were the younger children of the testator, nine of whom were of age, and others infants. The Defendants were the wife of the testator, the trustees under her marriage settlement, and John Finch Mason, the eldest son and heir at law of the testator, who had amassed a large fortune in India, and remitted it to this country, and had purchased for him a large estate in Somersetshire. Before he left Calcutta he made his will, providing for his wife, and leaving her residuary legatee; he also bequeathed to each of his younger children 5,000l.—the females to take on marriage, or attaining the age of 21 years, and to the sons, on attaining that age, if they survived the testator; but if the testator died before any of them attained that age, and they died afterwards before they attained full age, then the legacy of such to be divided amongst the remaining children. The testator sailed from Calcutta, accompanied by his son, Francis Mason, 19 years of age, in the ship Calcutta, bound for London, in the month of July, 1809—the ship was lost, and all hands perished. The loss of the ship, and the death of the testator and his son, was not ascertained until the 31st of March 1811, when the will was proved by the widow. The question to be decided was, whether the father or the son expired first? The Learned Counsel said there had been a similar case before the Lord Chancellor, that of General Stanwick and his child, who were lost in coming from Ireland, except that the General died without a will. In that case the Learned Lord advised the parties to compromise it, which they did, but that could not be done in this case, as some of the Plaintiffs were minors. Unfortunately there was no authority they could quote, as the Legislature had not made a provision for such a singular and unfortunate occurrence. There was a code of laws made by a man, now happily for the peace of Europe no longer dangerous. A law from such a quarter could not be considered an authority, but it went to shew that such an unfortunate circumstance had been contemplated by that code. They meant the *Code Napoleon of France*, in which there was a rule laid down where the son and father perished together, that if the son was under 15 years of age, it was to be taken that he perished first, being the weakest? but if he was above 15, it was to be taken that the father perished first, as he was supposed not to be strong, and not so well able to struggle as the son. This they admitted was only a presumptive calculation, and could not only be taken as evidence in the absence of all other. There was a circumstance occurred at Kew, although not precisely in point, which was decided on presumptive evidence. A gardener of his Majesty's and his wife were murdered in their cottage. There it was decided that the wife died first, she being the weakest and least capable of struggling. In this case the father and son perished together; was it not to be presumed that the father expired first, he being 50 years, and the son only 19, a period that he ought to be the most active? and they trusted that his Honour, in the absence of all positive evidence, would be of opinion that the Plaintiffs were entitled to have the legacy of 5,000l. divided amongst them.

Sir Arthur Piggott, Counsel for the heir-at-law, stated, that the persons claiming the division must make out, that the person they claimed under survived his father. Suppose there were two persons killed in battle, of equal strength, age, and skill, how, in the room of positive evidence, could they calculate which expired first. It was unnecessary for him to say any thing more, as, by all the rules of both law and equity, the persons claiming under the legatee must prove that the son survived the father, and that they would never be able to do.

Mr. Shadwell followed on the same side.

Sir S. Romilly, Counsel for the widow, said he would not take up the time of the Court, as every thing he could say had been anticipated, by his Learned Friend Sir Arthur Piggott:

Mr. Wetherall, in his reply, stated there was a case in point in *Crook James*, of two persons, that were wounded. He was aware that it was a case of presumption, and not of law, and when he was told that he must shew who survived, it was changing the nature of the case, but not the nature of the question. Suppose two persons died upon the gallows, how could it be proved which died first, except by human understanding of the nature of their strength? He did not know how his Honour could decide, without he followed the practice of the Civil Law, or directed an issue to try which died first.

The Master of the Rolls. "In an issue you must fall. Civilians do not conclude on presumption of facts, but on presumption of law. There are three suppositions in this case—the first that the father expired first—the second, that they expired at one and the same moment—and the third, that the son expired first. Then there are two presumptions in favour of the Representatives of the father, and one for those of the son. There is no possibility of evidence."

Mr. Wetherall—"There is a distinction made in the Code Napoleon, by which it is settled that the father must die firs ."

Sir Arthur Piggott—"Then the whole evidence to go to Jury is the Code Napoleon. I cannot see why your Honour is not more capable of deciding than a Jury."

Mr. Wetherall—"I did not introduce the Code Napoleon, as an authority, but it was my duty to find and produce the best information that I could on the subject."

The Master of the Rolls.—"If either of the parties insist upon an issue, I do not see how I can refuse it."

Sir Samuel Romilly—"It is not that the Code Napoleon is a bad law, that it is objected to, but that it is not necessary to resort to a foreign authority."

The Master of the Rolls—". Take an issue to try who survived the other, and let it be directed to the Court of King's Bench."

Issue directed.

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